

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1875.

THE SOUTHERN WHITES AND BLACKS.

Under this head the *St. Louis Republic* says: "Mr. Ben Hill, of Georgia, is disposed to take a rose-colored view of a dark subject. He thinks the time is close at hand when the black citizen of the south will vote just as his employer asks him, and that within five years at farthest the southern negro who manages his own politics in his own way will be an exception to the general rule. This harmonizes with the idea of Fred Douglass at the close of the war. That sheet of African apostles declared that 'this people,' as he called them, would, if let alone, 'vote with their old masters.' When asked why the freedmen would place their ballots at the disposal of the men who, according to the abolition theory, had so grievously and persistently mistreated them, he allowed his white blood to get the better of him by saying: 'It is the natural instinct of the colored man to look up to a gentleman.' Hill thinks that sufficient progress has been made in the direction of a permanent reconciliation of the whites and blacks to justify the prediction quoted above. We sincerely trust he may be correct—at least, to a certain extent." The *Appeal* does not concur in this view. In the remarks of Fred Douglass and B. H. Hill to justify to both the whites and blacks of the south. The southern blacks do not propose to become the subject servants of the whites, and the whites do not expect or require such vassalage. For nine years the southern white people have ridiculed and censured the colored man for voting blindly according to the dictates of the carpet-bagger, and if in changing their policy they vote solidly with their employers, they will have only changed masters. The southern whites do not desire to control the colored people only so far as it is to the interest of both races. The negro is proud of his freedom, and just such arguments as the above will arouse his pride and force him to stand up for the whites. There should be amicable relations, perfect accord, but the day will never come when the whites will carry the blacks in their hands and vote them as they deem proper. The negro is free, and must remain free; he is a citizen, and must remain a citizen; he is one of us, for good or evil, and can neither be ostracized nor expelled. Bitter experience has brought wisdom. The southern whites and blacks are coming together. The blacks have ceased to follow the lead of impetuous adventurers; they have set up for themselves, determined to vote in accordance with the dictates of their honest judgment. This is all the whites ask, for they do not fear the blacks freed from the influence of the bad men that have so long led them. The moment the colored race cut loose from the carpetbagger, and act and think for themselves, that moment will there be peace between the two races, whose interests are identical.

THE CAUSE OF ATLANTA'S PROSPERITY.

Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, is recognized as the most prosperous city in the south. This is accounted for on the ground that she has a diversified labor and is not dependent on any one agricultural product. The secret of Atlanta's great prosperity was exemplified on Monday last at the celebration of the Fourth of July. After Hon. A. H. Stephens had concluded his eloquent speech, the immense audience, escorted by the military, repaired to the spot selected for a new cotton-factory and steam-mill company. Dirt was broken and much enthusiasm, and short speeches were made by Mr. Stephens, Governor Brown, Judge Lochrane, Mayor Spencer, and other prominent citizens. What a misfortune that Memphis is not inspired with such enterprise. Will the people of this city ever turn out to see dirt removed for the purpose of erecting a new cotton-factory, or for manufacturing of any kind? Such a demonstration as the one which occurred at Atlanta on Monday last would be the beginning of a new era in our city's prosperity. Manufacturing enterprises would give employment to a large number of persons now idle and non-producing, increase our population, retain many here who will be driven away for the want of employment, enhance the value of real estate now unsalable and unprofitable, inspire confidence and give an earnest and increasing prosperity to the city. We have reached a point where there should be a change, and prompt and energetic action. Our geographical position would make Memphis a great city if our people would engage in manufacturing. Cotton factories can be made more profitable than any other investments. If only one was put in operation and made successful, as it can be, it would open the way to many more, and, in fact, make Memphis the great manufacturing city of the south. Not only cotton factories but other enterprises would soon follow. Our climate is favorable, labor abundant and transportation ample. Capital is the great want, but there is abundance if it were not so timid. We hope to see, at no distant day, a monument to this subject. It is one of vital importance to all classes, and especially to real estate owners.

THE CALIFORNIA FEVER.

The California fever is as dead as an unsalted herring decaying under a mid-summer's sun. There has been a general discussion of this subject in the southern States, and the impression now obtained that California is a humbug. The speculators are enraged at the course of the *Appeal*, but many a deluded adventurer has been saved much disappointment and suffering. It is useless to continue an exposure of the humbug, but we are induced to give the following extract from the *Dyersburg Progress*: "There is no question about the California delusion. If reliable, honest and trustworthy men have not returned from that State and reported it a bad place for poor men, then the people of the country might be induced to believe otherwise. But they have done so. Men without means—who they eat—have returned to all parts of the country, and they report that the same that it is half, if not all, a delusion about California. They report men famished and weary returning home afoot because they have no money to travel on the cars. They report men there by the thousands out of employment, and many out of money. They say, and so it is known to be true, that lands are enormously high as well as rents, and that no man without abundant means can go there and benefit himself. There is no question but that employment cannot be had there at all, and if poor men go there, they have no means, and cannot get employment, how can they live? Are they not bound to suffer, unless charity abounds or stealing predominates? The proposition is too plain and supported by too many reliable men to be disputed."

THE VICKSBURG RIOT.

A Lamentable Affair—Judge Brown, Cardozo, Hill and Davenport, the Victims of It.

Vicksburg Herald.] Under the pressure of celebrating the anniversary of American independence, Judge George F. Brown and Jim Hill, our negro secretary of state, with those many times indicted thieves, forgers and embezzlers, T. W. Cardozo and W. Davenport, the first our mulatto superintendent of education, the latter our pumpkin-colored clerk of the chancery court, assembled a large crowd of ignorant country negroes at the court-house yesterday afternoon. After incensing the negroes by a speech, the latter placed the ballots at the disposal of the men who, according to the abolition theory, had so grievously and persistently mistreated them, he allowed his white blood to get the better of him by saying: 'It is the natural instinct of the colored man to look up to a gentleman.' Hill thinks that sufficient progress has been made in the direction of a permanent reconciliation of the whites and blacks to justify the prediction quoted above. We sincerely trust he may be correct—at least, to a certain extent." The *Appeal* does not concur in this view. In the remarks of Fred Douglass and B. H. Hill to justify to both the whites and blacks of the south. The southern blacks do not propose to become the subject servants of the whites, and the whites do not expect or require such vassalage. For nine years the southern white people have ridiculed and censured the colored man for voting blindly according to the dictates of the carpet-bagger, and if in changing their policy they vote solidly with their employers, they will have only changed masters. The southern whites do not desire to control the colored people only so far as it is to the interest of both races. The negro is proud of his freedom, and just such arguments as the above will arouse his pride and force him to stand up for the whites. There should be amicable relations, perfect accord, but the day will never come when the whites will carry the blacks in their hands and vote them as they deem proper. The negro is free, and must remain free; he is a citizen, and must remain a citizen; he is one of us, for good or evil, and can neither be ostracized nor expelled. Bitter experience has brought wisdom. The southern whites and blacks are coming together. The blacks have ceased to follow the lead of impetuous adventurers; they have set up for themselves, determined to vote in accordance with the dictates of their honest judgment. This is all the whites ask, for they do not fear the blacks freed from the influence of the bad men that have so long led them. The moment the colored race cut loose from the carpetbagger, and act and think for themselves, that moment will there be peace between the two races, whose interests are identical.

MAIL FAILURES.

The River King Able to Compete With the Department.

Courier-Journal.] July 6.—Postmaster Jewell has his hands full in fighting the straw bidders. Several cases came up before the department to-day that indicate a struggle between the river men and the contract ring. There were two instances of failures of mail contracts to-day in the hands of honest carriers. Ordinarily the failure of a mail contract is only the work of the straw man to get it in the hands of a ring bidder who stands outside the influence of the bad men that have so long led them. The moment the colored race cut loose from the carpetbagger, and act and think for themselves, that moment will there be peace between the two races, whose interests are identical.

HOMECOMES AT BROWNVILLE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Brownsville, July 7, 1875.—Our young city has been, this week, the scene of another of the unexpected and unfortunate tragedies that bring regret to all good citizens, and are so liable to misinterpretation by the public abroad. Monday evening, the 4th inst., Captain J. B. Phillips, of the firm of Phillips, Leake & Co., and Mr. R. Kautowitz, and other parties, had a personal difficulty on the streets while returning from a lodge, in which Phillips was stabbed in the left wrist and in the left thigh, and severely injured about the face and arms, and Kautowitz shot through the body with a pistol ball, inflicting a mortal wound, from which he died at half-past twelve o'clock yesterday. Circuit court being in session here the case went before the grand jury yesterday; a true bill was found against Phillips and presented to the court. He being confined to his bed by his wounds, appeared by attorney, and was admitted to bail for trial at the next term of the court. Captain Phillips is still confined to his bed, and is doing well. He will probably be on the streets again by the end of the week. The remains of Mr. Kautowitz will be carried to Memphis to-day for interment, by his Hebrew brethren of this place. He leaves a large family in rather destitute circumstances.

WHEAT.

ON consignment, sacks furnished. Highest market price guaranteed.

GUY, McKEEL & CO.

MEMPHIS & LITTLE ROCK R. W. SCHEDULE.

Mail train leaves depot, foot Washington street, daily, 10:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m. L. N. R. R. depot. 10:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m. New Pullman Palace cars on mail trains from this date, June 18th. For further information and tickets, apply at depot. Depot, Landing foot of Washington street, No. 27 Main street, corner Madison street, and 27th Main street.

DEER PARK HOTEL.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

WILL OPEN JUNE 21, 1875.

JOHN DAILEY, Manager.

(Formerly of Glades Hotel, Oakland.)

G. P. & W. H. FOUTE,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

194 Main Street.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and AFTER SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1875.

Express train, daily, Leaves, Arrives.

Main train, daily, 10:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.

Express train, daily, 10:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.

Savannah train, daily, 10:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.

No change of cars between Memphis and Bristol, and only one change of cars at Washington.

Close connection for all points east and south.

Ticket office 27th Main street.

TOM B. DUNN, Ticket Agent.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES.—(nine weeks.)

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Lectures given by distinguished students designing to pursue their studies at this or other law schools.

to study privately; 2d—to young practitioners who have had the advantage of systematic instruction. For circular apply to Dr. C. A. Johnson, of Virginia, or to JOHN B. MASON, Jr., Com. and Stat. Law.

Fruit Jars, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, Water Coolers and Filters.

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CHAS. N. ERICH, 331 Main Street.

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TORRANCE & WELFORD.

Late with W. & S. Jones & Co.

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Cop. Commercial Hotel Memphis, Tenn.

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J. A. SHANE, D. L. HARRIS, A. G. HARRIS.

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HAYDEN BROS., 222 Front street.

DR. WESTBROOK.

(Late of Hernando, Mississippi.)

Resident Physician, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

UNION AND PLANTERS BANK OF MEMPHIS.

Statement July 1, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, \$75,074.37

Stocks, \$7,525.00

Banking and Finance, \$7,525.00

Real Estate account, \$4,554.00

Night Exchange, \$100.00

Cash on hand, \$17,909.47

Expense account, 79.51

Total, \$121,653.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, \$500,000.00

Paid up, \$100,000.00

Exchange and Interest, \$6,474.00

Deposits, \$12,909.47

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C. W. GOYER, Treasurer.

S. P. REAR, Cashier.

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